VINSOVA, N.

BENDL, Josef; SKODA, Vladimir; VINSOVA, Nada

Mortality during the recent 5 years at the Second Obstetric Clinic in Prague. Cas. gyn. 23[37] no.4:263-265 June 58.

1. II. por. gyn. klinika KU v Praze, prednosta prof. Dr. J. Lukas.
J. B., II. por. gyn. kl. KU v Praze.
(INFANT MORTALITY, statistics,
hosp. statist. (Cz))

KOHN, Rudolf; NOVAK, Milan; MELICHAR, Vaclav; HAVLOVA, Milada; VINSOVA, Nadezda

Changes in neonatal cholesteremia and serum phospholipids in modified nutrition. Cesk. pediat. 16 no.11:979-983 N '61.

1. Katedra pediatrie fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU v Praze -- III detska klinika, prednosta prof. MUDr. O. Vychytil -- IV. detska klinika, prednosta prof. MUDr. Fr. Blazek -- Ustav pro peci o matku a dite v Praze-Podoli, reditel cod. MUDr. M. Vojta, vedouci pediatrickeho useku MUDr. K. Polacek -- Ustav pro vyzkum vyzivy lidu Praha-Krc, prednosta docent MUDr. J. Masek.

(CHOLESTEROL blood) (PHOSPHOLIPIDS blood)
(INFANT NEWBORN blood) (INFANT NUTRITION)

BENDL, J.; BLEKTA, M.; VINSOVA, N.

Relation of late pregnancy toxemias to hypertension and intrauterine fetal death. Cesk.gynek. 28 no.8:561-565 0 '63.

1. II. gyn.-por. klin. fak vseob. lek. KU v Praze (prednosta prof. dr. J. Lukas, DrSc) a IV. detska klin. fak. vseob. lek. KU v Praze (prednosta prof. dr. F. Blazek).

HOLUB, J.; VINSOVA, N.; BOSWART, J., CSc.

Level of GOT and GPT transaminases in different pathological conditions in children. I. Newborn infants. Cesk. gynek. 27 no.9:643-650 N '62.

1. IV det. klin. KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. F. Blazek II gyn.-por. klin. KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Lukas, DrSc.
(ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE) (ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE)
(INFANT NEWBORN DISEASES) (ANOXIA) (ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM)
(UMBILICAL CORD)

BENDL, J.; BLEKTA, M.; PAVLOVA, D.; TRNKA, V.; VINSOVA, N.

Fate of children of mothers with late toxemias. Cesk. gynek. 28 no.7:458-462 S '63.

1. II gyn.-por. klin. fak. vseob. lek. KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Lukas, DrSc. IV detska klinika fak. vseob. lek. KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. F. Blazek III detska klinika fak. vseob. lek. KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. O. Vychytil.

(PREGNANCY TOXEMIAS) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)
(VENTRICULOGRAPHY) (PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS)
(NEUROLOGY) (GENETICS, HUMAN) (INFANT MORTALITY)

CULIK, J.; DITTRICH, J.; VINSOVA N.; JIRASEK, A.

Clonic Babinski sign, extension reflex of the fingers and finger clonus. Cesk. neur. 24 no.4:226-229 Jl '61.

1. IV detska klinika KU v Praze, prednosta prof. MUDr. F. Blazek Neurologicka klinika KU v Praze, prednosta akad. prof. K. Henner, odd. pro detskou neurologii Hlavuv patologickoanatomicky ustav KU v Praze.

(REFLEX) (CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM diseases)

VINSOVA, N.

Effect of nutrition on fetal develpment. Cesk.gyn. 25[39] no.3: 186-187 1960.

1. Novorozenecke oddeleni II, gyn.por.klin. KU v Praze, prednosta prof. Dr. Sc. J. Lukas.
(PREGNANCY nutrition & diets)

HALVUJOVA, L., Dr; HOLUB, J., Dr; VINSOVA, N., Dr

Renal hypoplasia in newborn. Cas. lek. cesk. 93 no.31-32:847-851 6 Aug 54.

1. IV detska klinika prof. Dr F.Blazka.
(KIDNEYS, abnormalities,
hypoplasia)
(ABNORMALITIES,
hypoplasia of kidneys)

VINT, E.

AGRICULTURE

Periodical: SOTSIALSTLIK POLLUMAJANDUS Vol 14, no. 3, Feb. 1959

VINT, E. A uniform system for calculating production costs and the producers' costs of agricultural products on collective farms. p. 97.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 5,
May1959, Unclass.

TARMISTO, V., kand. geogr. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: RENTER, R.;
VINT, E.; ELENURM, Kh.[Ellenurm, H.]; REBANE, I.; ANSBERG, T.;
DAVYDOVA, T., red.; LIIVAND, T., tekhn. red.

[The Estonian S.S.R.]Estonskaia SSR. Tallinn, Estonskoe gos.
izd-vo, 1962. 635 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Estonia)

VINT, E.

[Efficient management on the "Estoniia" Collective Farm of
Turi District] Ratsional'noe vedenie khoziaistva v kolkhoze
"Estoniia" Tiuriskogo raiona. Tallinn, Estonskoe gos. izd-
vo, 1957. 50 p. (MIRA15:8)
(Turi District--Collective farms--Management)

BRUTUS, L., kand. ekon. nauk, glav. red.; ANTONS, R., red.; POLISINSKI, U., red.; KAGANOVITS, I., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; KULL, E., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; MUREL, P , red.; RANNIK, E., red.; VINT, E., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; RIIKOJA, L., red.; KOHU, H., tekhn. red.

[Economic life of Soviet Estonia, 1940-1960] Noukogude Eesti majandus, 1940-1960. Tallinn, Eesti Riiklik.Kirjastus, 1960. 478 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia. Majanduse Instituut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Estonskoy SSR (for Antons).
(Estonia--Economic conditions)

RUMANIA

VINTAN, A., Dr, and ARVANITOPOL, N., Veterinarian, of the Central Station for Artificial Insemination (Statiunea Centrala de Insamintari Artificiale), Bucharest.

"Preserving Diluting Medium for Bull and Ram Sperms Based on Mineral Waters and Juices."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 13, No 6, Jun 63, pp 41-49.

Abstract: Describes the techniques used to prepare juice of freshly picked ripe tomatoes and eggplants with mineral water as a preserving medium for sperm, and the procedure to be used for diluting the sperm. Eggplant juice and mineral water diluent in a 1:3 ratio, to which fresh egg yolk in a quantity of 25 percent is added, is superior to the control diluent for the dilution of both bull and ram sperm. It also has a better conservation index if kept in closed vials in the dark at temperatures between 0 and +4 degrees centigrade. The conservation power declines if it is lyophilized and used after rehydrating. Contains 8 figures, 1 table and 1 Italian, 1 Portuguese and 1 German reference.

1/1

Vertan, A

[illegible]
Surname (in caps); Given Names

3

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: Dr.

Affiliation: Ministry of Agriculture (Ministerul Agriculturii).

Source: Bucharest, Probleme Zootehnice si Veterinare, No 7, Jul 61, pp 28-32.

Data: "The Role of Gynecological Examination in the Observation and Interpretation of Infecundity in Cows."

Co-author:

VERTAN, A., Dr., Central Station of Artificial Inseminations (Statiunea Centrala de Insamintari Artificiale).

RUMANIA

VINTAN, A., Dr, MOLDOVAN, M., Dr, and PAVEL, Maria, Dr, of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (Facultatea de Medicina Veterinara), Timisoara.

"Uterus Dynamics in Some Ovary Infections in Cows."

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 13, No 8, Aug 63, pp 46-58.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Uterus dynamics show some characteristic aspects associated with diseases of the ovaries. In the case of old corpus luteus (so-called persistent corpus luteus) the curve shows small amplitude modulations with rounded tops and bottoms. Lutein cysts cause the curve to become a straight line, with some very small modulations caused primarily by abdominal organs near the uterus. Large isolated folliculin cysts cause a curve with few even modulations having pointed peaks and rounded bottoms. Microcysts result in numerous modulations with pointed peaks and bottoms accompanied by large variations in the tonus of the uterus muscle.

Includes 10 figures and 11 Rumanian references.

VINTARTAS, V.

Files of technical terms.

P. 18 (TECHNIKOS ZODIS) Lithuania No. 3, June/July 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (AEEI) Vol. 6, No.11

VINTARTAS, V.

The files of technical terms.

P. 14. (TECHNIKOS ZODIS) (Chicago, issued by the American Lithuanian Association of Engineers and Architects) No. 6, Dec. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

VINTAYKIN, P.P.; KONOTOP, M.G.; NAZAREVSKIY, P.P.; MOSKOVTSEVA, L.A.,
red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Production of feeding paste] Pastoizgotoviteli. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1962. 23 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Feeds)

VINTAYKIN, YE. P., POZDNYAKOVA, N. P.

Potatoes

Organization of work in the "square-nest" planting of potatoes. Sad i og., No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1956. Unclassified.
2

VINTAYKIN, Ye.Z., Cand Phys Math Sci -- (diss) "Study of the thermodynamic properties of certain ~~hard~~ solid solutions of the ferro-carbon and ferro-chromium systems by the method of determining partial vapor pressures." Mos, 1958, 9 pp (Central Sci Res Inst of Ferrous Metallurgy) 110 copies (KL, 27-58, 102)

VINTAYKIN, Ye.Z.

Methods of determining vapor elasticity above metals and alloys. Probl.metalloved.i fiz.met. no.6:293-305 '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Vapor pressure--Measurement)

VINTAYKIN, Ye.Z.; GRUZIN, P.L.,kand.fiz.-mat.nauk; KLYACHKO, Yu.A.,prof., doktor
[redacted]k; SHOTOV, A.P.

Alloy phase analysis by the method of radioactive tracers. Probl.
metalloved. i fiz. met. no.4:269-276 '55. (MIRA 11:4)
(Alloys--Metallography) (Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

VINTAYKIN, Ye. Z.

KORNEV, Yu.V., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk; VINTAYKIN, Ye.Z.

Two methods for determining the heat of silver sublimation. Probl. metalloved. i fiz. met. no.5:494-502 '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Silver--Metallurgy) (Sublimation (Physical sciences)

VINTAYKIN, Ye.Z.

Free energy of chromium carbide formation. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 16 no.1:144-145 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta chernoy metallurgii.
(Chromium carbide) (Heat of formation)

SOV/137-58-9-19783

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 239 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Korhev, Yu. V., Vintaykin, Ye. Z.

TITLE: Determination of ~~the Heat of~~ Sublimation of Silver by Two Methods (Opredeleniye teploty sublimatsii serebra dvumya metodami)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. In-t metalloved. i fiz. metallov Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta chernoy metallurgii, 1958, Vol 5, pp 494-502

ABSTRACT: The Knudsen method was used, that is, the method of measuring the rate of outflow of saturated steam through a small opening into a high vacuum. The rate of the outflow was measured by the condensation on the Ta target of the atoms of the portion of the atomic beam bounded by the collimator. The heating of the effusion crucible was effected by the induction method, with a high-frequency generator, with a precision of ± 1°C. The apparatus produces a vacuum of the order of $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ mm Hg. The radioactive isotope Ag^{110} was used as the metal investigated. The weight of the condensate was determined by the radioactivity of the target. The following equation was formulated for the relationship between the temperature and the vapor pressure: $\log_{10} P = 68,100/2.303\ RT + 9.465$. The following method was also used: The atomic beam

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-9-19783

Determination of the Heat of Sublimation of Silver by Two Methods

emanating from the effusion opening was subjected to an electron bombardment. The rate of formation of ions due to this is related to the rate of effusion and, consequently, to the vapor pressure. By creating an electrical field it is possible to measure the total current. However, in this case, errors might be caused by the ionic current produced by the residual gases. To eliminate this the mass-spectrometric method is used. The ions produced as a result of the electronic irradiation are formed into an ionic ray by the stretching and the accelerating lenses and the collimator. Passing through the magnetic field, the ray is decomposed into the mass spectrum. The method indicated permits one to measure the current corresponding to a specified mass of ions. The investigation showed that polyatomic complexes are absent in Ag vapors. The mean heat of sublimation of pure (99.99%) Ag taken from 6 measurements constitutes 68 Kcal/g-atom.

G.L.

1. Silver--Sublimation 2. Steam--Measurement 3. Silver isotopes (Radioactive) --Applications 4. Vapor pressure 5. Temperature 6. Mathematics

Card 2/2

20-118-5-36/59

AUTHOR: Vintaykin, Ye. Z.

TITLE: Chromium Vapor Pressure Over Solid Chromium Iron Alloys (Uprugost' para khroma nad splavami khrom-zhelezo v tverdom sostoyanii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 5, pp.977-979 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present work aims at the measuring of the pressure of oversaturated vapor over chromium iron alloys in the temperature range of 1100 to 1400°C for the computation of the thermodynamic functions of these solutions. The author here used the effusion method by Knudsen (Knudzen) with radiometric determination of the amount of chromium. The samples were produced from electrolytic iron and chromium, the chromium contained the radioactive isotope Cr^{51}. The sample had the shape of fine splinters in order to prevent a reduction of chromium on the surface. The results obtained on the determination of the vapor pressure mentioned in the title can be described by empiric equations given here. The data ob-

Card 1/3

Chromium Vapor Pressure Over Solid Chromium Iron Alloys 20-118-5-36/59

tained for pure chromium agree well with the results of other authors. Using these data on vapor pressure the author computed the thermodynamic activity of chromium and its heat of solution. A diagram illustrates the dependence of activity of chromium on its molar part in the chromium iron alloys at the temperature of 1667°. The same diagram illustrates the curve of activity of iron at 1667°K. Heats of sublimation and the partial heats of solution of chromium are given on a table. The heats of solutions of iron were computed from the heats of solutions of chromium. Then, the integral molar thermodynamic functions - the change ΔH of enthalpy and the change ΔF of free energy - are computed from the values of activity and the heat of solution. Entropy was then computed by means of the well known formula $\Delta F = \Delta H - T\Delta S$. Also these functions are illustrated in a diagram. The Cr-Fe solutions show a positive deviation from the ideal solutions. The solutions have positive heat of mixture, and for this reason a solid chromium iron solution tends towards a layer-like cleavage. Critical temperature of decomposition was estimated at 600°C. It can be concluded from the data of the present work that the maximum of the curve of decomposition is shifted to the side of chromium. The embrittlement at

Card 2/3

Chromium Vapor Pressure Over Solid Chromium Iron Alloys 20-118-5-36/59

475° is a consequence of the process of the cleavage which takes place in layers. At 475° the solid α-solution probably either changes into the σ-phase or decomposes into two solid solutions. Because of the extremely slow production of the σ-phase practically only the second possibility is realized. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 10 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta chernoy metallurgii (Institute for Metallurgy and Physics of Metals of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)

PRESENTED: July 12, 1957, by G. V. Kurdyumov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1957

Card 3/3

BORISOV, V.T.; VINTAYKIN, Ye.Z.; POTAPOV, L.P.

Determining the characteristics of the spectrum of thermal vibrations by X-ray measurements. Probl. metalloved. i fiz. met. no.8:413-422 '64.
(MIRA 18:7)

VINTAYKIN, Ye.Z.; GORBACHEV, V.V.; GRUZIN, P.L.

Use of neutron spectrometry in studying the thermal oscillations of atoms of the copper lattice. Fiz. tver. tela 7 no.2:367-371 F '65. (MIRA 18:8)

L 2500-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5014615 UR/0181/65/007/006/1910/1912
46
43
B

AUTHORS: Vintaykin, Ye. Z.; Gorbachev, V. V.

TITLE: Phonon frequencies in the [100] direction of a nickel lattice

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 6, 1965, 1910-1912 27

TOPIC TAGS: phonon, nickel, neutron scattering, nuclear force, intermolecular force

ABSTRACT: The authors present results of experiments in which they have determined the frequencies of phonon in nickel, for wave vectors in the [100] direction. The experimental setup consisted of a monochromator and a positional spectrometer analyzer, consisting of the UNSA neutron-diffraction analysis apparatus. The monochromator and the analyzer were single-crystal lead plates with the (111) planes parallel to the surface. The wavelength of the incident neutrons was 1.44 Å. A detailed description of the experimental setup was published elsewhere (FTT v. 7, 363, 1965; PTE no. 3, 1965). The investigated nickel sample was a sphere 40 mm in diameter, cut from a single

Card 1/2

L 2500-65

3

ACCESSION NR: AP5014615

crystal grown by the Czochralski method. A similar investigation with copper is described in the earlier paper. The results are compared with those obtained by x-ray diffraction and by neutron-diffraction methods, and attempts are made to reconcile the discrepancies between the various results. The interplanar force constants are calculated from the dispersion curves, which are found to be similar to sinusoidal curves, thus evidencing that the interaction extends only to the first coordination spheres. The character of the interatomic interaction is similar to that obtained in copper, but the force constants are larger. 'The authors thank V. P. Ovcharov for supplying the single-crystal[16] nickel.' Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii, Moscow (Central Scientific Research Institute for Ferrous Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 06Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, NP

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP[illegible] [illegible]

AUTHOR: [illegible]

TITLE: Investigation of phonon spectra in copper lattice by means of inelastic neutron scattering

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 5, 1965, 507

TOPIC TAGS: phonon spectrum, copper, neutron scattering, crystal lattice, crystal

ABSTRACT: Descriptions are given of the method and equipment for determining phonon frequencies in copper monocrystals, in the symmetry directions [illegible] and [illegible] by means of inelastic neutron scattering. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, NP

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003 NA

Card 1/1

VINTAYKIN, Ye.Z.

Thermodynamic activity of chromium in nickel-chromium-aluminum alloys. Fiz.met.i metalloved. 13 no.1:157-158 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta chernoy metallurgii.
(Nickel-chromium-aluminum alloys)
(Chromium—Thermal properties)

L 14106-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/MJW(CL)/HW

ACC NR: AP6004091 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/002/0345/0347
50
B

AUTHOR: Vintaykin, Ye. Z.

ORG: Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy im. I. P. Bardin (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii)

TITLE: Use of the x-ray method for determining the constants of elasticity in pure nickel and nickel-aluminum alloy

44,55,21 44,55,21

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 2, 1966, 345-347

TOPIC TAGS: x ray analysis, nickel, nickel base alloy, aluminum alloy, single crystal, solid solution, elastic modulus

ABSTRACT: The intensity of thermal diffuse scattering close to reciprocal lattice sites is measured to study variation in the constants of elasticity when aluminum is added to pure nickel. The specimens for the study were cut from single crystals grown by the Bridgman method. Plane (110) was parallel to the surface of the specimen within 10'. The nickel-aluminum alloy contained 9.6 at.% Al. The specimens were annealed at 900° for three hours. Diffuse scattering intensity was measured

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.26

L 14106-66

ACC NR: AP6004091

close to reciprocal lattice site (2,2,0) in direction 110, 100 and 110. The experimental points coincide with straight lines in $I-1/g^2$ coordinates (where I is intensity and g is the wave vector for the normal mode). The constants of elasticity calculated from the experimental data are $C_{11}=24.7\cdot10^{11}$, $C_{12}=14.4\cdot10^{11}$ and $C_{44}=12.4\cdot10^{11}$ dynes/cm^2. These values show satisfactory agreement on the whole with experimental data in the literature. A curve is given showing the intensity of diffuse scattering near reciprocal lattice site 220 in the direction 110 for a nickel-aluminum alloy as a function of the wave vector for the normal mode. This curve shows asymmetric distribution of intensity near the reciprocal lattice site due to the difference in the sizes of the atoms which make up the solid solution. Measurements of the intensity at various temperatures were used for determining the contribution from thermal oscillations and static distortions. The experimental data show that the constants of elasticity for an alloy of nickel with 9.6 at.% Al have the following values: $C_{11}=25.2\cdot10^{11}$, $C_{12}=15.3\cdot10^{11}$ and $C_{44}=13.2\cdot10^{11}$ dynes/cm^2. Thus the constants of elasticity for the solid solution are only slightly higher than the constants of elasticity for pure nickel. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 10May65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2

VINTAYKIN, Ye.Z., G[illegible]

Phonon frequencies in the nickel lattice in the (100) direction. (MIRA 18:6)
Fiz. tver. tela 7 no.6:1910-1912 Je '65.

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii, Moskva.

66741

SOV/20-129-2-37/66

18.1250
~~5(4)~~ 17.8100

AUTHOR: Vintaykin, Ye. Z.

TITLE: Investigation of the Thermodynamic Properties of Solid Solutions of the Nickel - Chromium System

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 2, pp 368 - 371 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This investigation was carried out for the purpose of obtaining more insight into the processes occurring in refractory alloys of the type "nimonik". A separation of the hardening phase occurs, the course of which depends on the rate of the chemical diffusion of the components. As the industrially used alloys are too complex a composition, the Ni - Cr system was investigated first. The free mixing energy as well as the mixing heat and the mixing entropy of solid nickel-rich solutions was determined. The chromium vapor pressure was measured according to Knudsen's method above alloys with a content of 3.5, 7.85, 20.3, 27.4, 41.6 atom% Cr, as well as above pure chromium between 1100-1300°C. Figure 1 shows the experimental values. The thermodynamic activity of chromium calculated herefrom according to Gibbs-Duhem is shown by figure 2. Further,

Card 1/3

66741

Investigation of the Thermodynamic Properties of Solid Solutions of the Nickel - Chromium System SOV/20-129-2-37/66

the solution heat of chromium and nickel was calculated (Fig 3). The thermodynamic activity of Cr at low Cr-concentrations is below the values of the ideal solution, and at high concentrations it is above it. At low Cr-concentrations, solution heat is negative and becomes positive if the concentration approaches the solubility limit. The mixing entropy is considerably lower than would correspond to the ideal solution (Fig 4), the largest deviation being observable in the composition Ni_2Cr. Herefrom the conclusion is drawn that the binding of different kinds of atoms (Cr - Ni) is firmer than that of the same atoms (Cr - Cr). The negative solution heat maximum of chromium occurs when the chromium atom is completely surrounded by nickel atoms. This corresponds to the results published by references 7 and 8, according to which the Ni_2Cr superstructure is also characterized by a larger number of different kinds of atom pairs than would correspond to an arbitrary distribution. There are 4 figures and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

66741
SOV/20-129-2-37/66

Investigation of the Thermodynamic Properties of Solid Solutions of the Nickel - Chromium System

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)

PRESENTED: July 7, 1959, by G. V. Kurdyumov, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 29, 1959

Card 3/3

S/076/61/035/009/010/015
B106/B110

AUTHORS: Vintaykin, Ye. Z., and Tomash, Ya.

TITLE: Vapor pressure of pure cobalt

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 9, 1961, 2121 - 2122

TEXT: The authors studied the saturation vapor pressure of pure cobalt, since publication data on this subject differ considerably. In Ref. 3 (An. N. Nesmeyanov i De Dyk Man, Dokl. AN SSSR, 123, 1064, 1959; De Dyk Man, Avtoreferat dissertatsii (Author's abstract of a dissertation)) an important dependence of vapor pressure in a Knudsen vessel on the surface of the effusion opening was found, thus causing in the known formula $p = p_0 \alpha Q/\alpha + S$ (1) (where p_0 is the saturation vapor pressure; p the actual vapor pressure in the Knudsen vessel; S the surface of the effusion opening; Q the surface of the specimen; α the evaporation coefficient) a great deviation of the coefficient α from 1. For determining the vapor pressure the authors used Knudsen's method with radiometric determination of the metal weight on the condensation disks (Ref. 4: Ye. Z. Vintaykin, Dokl. AN SSSR, 117, 632, 1957; De Dyk Man, Avtoreferat dissertatsii

Card 1/4

S/076/61/035/009/010/015
B106/B110

Vapor pressure of pure cobalt

(Author's abstract of a dissertation)). Electrolytic cobalt was investigated, into which Co^{60} was introduced by metallurgical means. The metal in the form of fine filings was entered for measuring into a Knudsen vessel made of tantalum. The radiochemical analysis of the condensation disks was conducted on the basis of β-radiation of Co^{60}. In view of the data in Ref. 3, effusion openings with the surface $0.825 \cdot 10^{-2}$ and $2.25 \cdot 10^{-2}$ cm^2 were used to permit a determination of the equilibrium vapor pressure and the evaporation coefficient. The cross section of the Knudsen vessel (0.5 cm^2) was assumed as surface of the specimen. The vapor pressure measurements were conducted in the temperature range of 1100 - 1250°C. The results obtained are shown in the figure. Each experimental point of the figure represents the mean value of 4 - 10 measurements; the circumference of each point corresponds to the root mean square error of the mean value. As may be seen from the figure, the results for different effusion openings practically coincide. A value between 1 and 0.2 was found for α, which does not agree with the data in Ref. 3 ($\alpha = 3 \cdot 10^{-4}$). This fact, however, is of no great importance, as the evaporation coefficient is no fundamental

Card 2/4

S/076/61/035/009/010/015
B106/B110

Vapor pressure of pure cobalt

characteristic of metals but is determined by the accommodation coefficient and the purity of the metal surface. The very low value of the evaporation coefficient of Ref. 3 is obviously due to a considerable degree of oxidation of the sample surface. The authors determined the following equation for the saturation vapor pressure of cobalt: $\log p_{at} = -(21900/T) + 7.130$. This result deviates from publication data. The figure also shows results of vapor pressure measurements of cobalt over an iron-cobalt alloy with 10.5 atom% cobalt. On the basis of the results obtained, the thermodynamic activity coefficient has approximately the value 1, which agrees with results of thermodynamic investigations (Ref. 5: T. Satow, S. Kachi, K. Jwase, Sci. Rep. Res. Inst. Tohokou Univ., 8, 502, 1956). This agreement speaks for the correctness of values obtained for the cobalt vapor pressure. There are 1 figure and 5 references: 3 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Edwards, Johnston a. Ditmors, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 73, 4729, 1951.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)

Card 3/4

Vintaykin, Ye Z.

USSR/Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Physico-Chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions. B-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 26097

Author : Yu.V. Kornev, Ye.Z. Vintaykin

Title : Study of Silver Sublimation by Method of Radiactive Indicators and Using Mass Spectrometer

Orig Pub : Zh. fiz. khimii, 1956, 30, No 7, 1540-1546

Abstract : The pressure of vapors of pure Ag (99.99%) at 721 to 956° (log p (mm) $= 9.465 - 68100/2.303$ RT, $994 < T$ 1229°K) and the pressure above an alloy of Au and Ag with 30 at.% of Ag at 747 to 880° were measured by Krudsen method using radioactive indicators. The vapor pressure above Ag was measured also by the mass-spectrometric method at 741 to 950°. The sublimation heat of Ag does not depend practically on the temperature in the temperature range from 720° to the melting point. The same value of the sublimation heat of pure Ag equal to 68 kcal per g-atom was obtained by both methods. The sublimation of Ag proceeds in the form of one-atom vapor. The measurement methods and the equipment are described in detail.

Card : 1/1

VINTAYKIN, Ye. Z.,

"Determination of the Heat Sublimation of Silver by Two Methods," with Kornev, Yu. V., Cand. Phys. and Math. Sci., page 494.

In book Problems of Physical Metallurgy, Moscow, Metallurgizdat, [illegible] (Its: Sbornik trudov, v. 5)

The articles in the book present results of investigations conducted by the issuing body, Inst. of Physical Metallurgy, a part of the Cent. Sci. Res. Inst. of Ferrous Metallurgy, located in Dnepropetrovsk. The investigations were concerned with phase transformations in alloys, strengthening and softening processes, diffusion processes (studied with the aid of radioactive isotopes), and certain other questions.

VINTAYKIN, Ye. Z.

USSR/Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, B-8
Equilibria, Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1957, 14642

Author : Yu. V. Kornev, Ye. Z. Vintaykin
Inst : Academy of Sciences of USSR
Title : Study of Sublimation of Silver by Method of Radioactive Indicators and Using Mass Spectrometer

Orig Pub: Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 107, No 5, 661-663

Abstract: The pressure of silver vapor above pure silver and above the alloy Au-Ag with 30 at. percent of Ag was measured by the Knudsen method. The speed of the vapor escape was measured by the method of a condensation target with the application of the radioactive Ag^{110} (the measured minimum vapor pressure was 10^{-6} mm of mercury column) and by the mass-spectrometrical method. Equations of the temperature dependence of the pressure of silver vapor above pure Ag: $\log P$ (mm) = $-68100 / 2.303.RT + 9.465$, and above Au-Ag alloy: $\log P = -69800 / 2.303RT + 8.993$ within the

Card 1/2

VINTAYKIN,Ye.Z.; GRUZIN,P.L.; FEDOROV,S.N.

Determining sublimation temperatures by means of the mass-spectrograph. Zav.lab.21 no.7:835-837 '55. (MIRA 8:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.
(Sublimation (Chemistry)) (Mass spectrometry)

KORNEV, Yu.V.; VINTAYKIN, Ye.Z.

Investigation of the sublimation of silver by radioactive indicator method and with the aid of a mass spectrometer [with English summary in insert]. Zhur.fiz.khim. 30 no.7: 1540-1546 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov, Moskva.
(Silver) (Sublimation (Physical sciences))

[illegible] TAYKIN V. [illegible]

BORISOV, V.T.; VINTAYKIN, Ye.Z.; POTAPOV, L.P.

Characteristics of the thermal vibration spectrum. Fiz. tver tela 5 no.9:2530-2537 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta chernoy metallurgii im. I.P.Bardina, Moskva.

VINTAYKIN, YE.Z

20-4-24/52

AUTHOR: Vintaykin, Ye. Z.

TITLE: The Determination of Iron-Pressure Over Austenite (Opredeleniye uprugosti para zheleza nad austenitom).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 117, Nr 4, pp. 632-634 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: First brief reference is made to several preliminary works relating to this subject. The present report determines the thermo-dynamical characteristics of austenite for verifying and precisely describing the results obtained by Kornev (reference 3). The author determined the iron-vapor pressure over austenite by Knudsen's method by means of the radioactive isotope Fe^{59}. The scheme of this device is shown in a diagram. Pure iron with 2,7 and 4,3 atom percent C in the temperature interval from 1150° to 1350° C was investigated. Production of the samples is briefly described. The results of the tests are ploted in two diagrams. (abscissa $4\ 10^4/T$), ordinate ig p). At low temperatures the points are not located on a straight line, but somewhat higher. Moreover, the values of the vapor pressure are not reproduced at low temperatures since the measured values incline towards a decrease. Taking all data assumed here into account, it may be assumed that the sample is not in equilibrium at low temperatures.

Card 1/3

The Determination of Iron-Pressure Over Austenite. 20-4-24/52

Certain facts indicate an increase of the vapor pressure at temperatures somewhat above the temperature of recrystallization. The author made the following test with a view of examining this assumption: After the measurements at low temperatures, the sample was kept at 1300°C and subsequently the measurements were again carried out at low temperatures. Then the sample was cooled down to room-temperature without removing the vacuum and now the measurements were carried out once again. The points ascertained at low temperatures which are above the straight line, correspond to a state without thermodynamical equilibrium and must not be taken into account in the computation. Such an effect was still observed with pure iron (it is so small that it is below experimental accuracy). The evaluation of the experimental data for pure iron leads to the following temperature-dependence of the vapor pressure (in dyn/cm^2): $lg\ p = -(20630/T) + 12,70$. Then the heats of sublimation determined by the experimental data found here, are given. The heat of sublimation does almost not depend on the carbon content. There are 3 figures and 6 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Metallography and Physics of Metals of the

Card 2/3

20-4-24/52

The Determination of Iron-Pressure Over Austenite.

Central Scientific Research Institute of Iron Metallurgy (Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov Tsentral'nogo nauchnoissledovatel'skogo instituta chernoy metallurgii).

PRESENTED:	May 22, 1957, by G. V. Kurdyumov, Academician.
SUBMITTED:	May 9, 1957
AVAILABLE:	Library of Congress

Card 3/3

Vintaykin, Ye. Z.

18(0) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2125

Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.
Institut Metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov

Problemy metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov (Problems in Physical Metallurgy and Metallophysics) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1959. 540 p. (Series: Its: Sbornik trudov, 6) Errata slip inserted. 3,600 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Gosudarstvennaya planova komissiya.

Ed. of Publishing House: Ye.N. Berlin; Tech. Ed.: P.G. Islent'yeva; Editorial Board: D.S. Kamenetskaya, B.Ya. Lyubov (Resp. Ed.), Ye.Z. Spektor, L.M. Utevskiy, L.A. Shvartsman, and V.I. Malkin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists, metallurgical engineers, and specialists in the physics of metals.

COVERAGE: The papers in this collection present the results of investigations conducted between 1954 and 1956. Subjects

Card 1/18

covered include crystallization of metals, physical methods of influencing the processes of crystallization, problems in the physical chemistry of metallurgical processes, development of new methods and equipment for investigating metals, and production control. References follow each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Petrova, Ye.F., and L.A. Shvartsman. Effect of Alloying Elements on the Thermodynamic Activity of Carbon in Gamma Iron 259

It is shown that the activity of carbon in gamma iron containing additions of Mn, Cr, V, and Ti is considerably higher than in non-alloyed austenite. This would indicate that the bond strength of carbon dissolved in gamma iron is substantially increased by the introduction of carbide-forming elements.

Vintaykin, Ye.Z. Methods of Determining Vapor Pressure Over Metals and Alloys 293

Malkin, V.I. Measurement of Crystallization Rates in Slags of the System $CaO-Al_2O_3-SiO_2$ 306

For two slags of this system a determination was made of the relationship between temperature and rate of crystallization in the temperature range of the vitreous state. Within a narrow temperature range this relationship can be described by a simple exponential law. Determinations were also made of the energy of activation of the rate of crystallization. The high value of the energy of activation for slag consisting of 23 percent CaO, 18 percent Al_2O_3, and 59 percent SiO_2 (60,000 k cal./mol) as compared with that for slag consisting of 23 percent CaO, 32 percent Al_2O_3, and 45 percent SiO_2 indicates the presence of cationic aluminum in these slags.

Malkin, V.I., and L.A. Shvartsman. Change in the Transport Number of the Na^+ Ion in Fused Sodium Silicate 311

Malkin, V.I., V.V. Pokidyshev, S.P. Khokhlov, and L.A. Shvartsman. The Effect of an Electric Current Passed Through the Slag-Metal Boundary in the Desulfurization Process of Pig Iron 314

VINTAYKIN V. F.

Category : USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Statistical physics. Thermodynamics D-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 825

Author : Karneyev, Yu.V., Vintaykin, Ye.Z.,
Title : Study of Sublimation of Silver Using Radioactive Tracers and a Mass Spectrometer

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 107, No 5, 661-663

Abstract : The vapor of Ag over pure (99.99%) Ag and over an Au-Ag alloy with 30% atomic silver was measured. The Knudsen method was used with a condensation target and with a radio chemical method for estimating the weight of the condensate (Kornev, Yu.V., Golubkin, V.N. Problemy metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov / Problems of Metal Working and Metal Physics/ 4th Coll. of Transactions, 1955, p. 432). Equations are obtained for the temperature dependence of the vapor tension over pure silver.

$$P(mm) = \frac{68100}{2.303RT} + 9.465 \qquad 994 < T < 1229\ {}^\circ K$$

and over the gold-silver alloy (30 atomic percent silver)

$$P(mm) = \frac{69800}{2,303RT} + 8.993 \qquad 1020 < T < 1153\ {}^\circ K$$

The minimum vapor tension of silver, measured in this investigation, was 10^{-6} mm mercury. The coefficient of thermodynamic activity of silver γ_{Ag} for the gold-silver alloy satisfies the equation $\gamma_{Ag} = \exp(-1700/RT)$.

Card : 1/2

Category : USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Statistical physics. Thermodynamics D-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 825

The heat of sublimation of pure (99.99%) silver was used by the Knudsen method using Ag^{110} and the mass spectrometer method (Vintaykin, Ye.Z., Gruzin, P.L., Fedorov, S.N., Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1955, No 7). Both methods gave equal values for the heat of sublimations, namely 68 kcal/g-atom. A mass spectrometer was used to determine that silver sublimates in the form of a monatomic vapor.

Card : 2/2

KORNEV, Yu.V.; VINTAYKIN, Ye.Z.

Study of silver sublimation by means of radioactive indicators and a mass spectrometer. Dokl.AN SSSR 107 no.5:661-663 Ap '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Predstavleno akademikom G.V. Kurdyumovym.
(Sublimation (Physics)) (Silver--Isotopes)

VINTAYKIN, Ye.Z.; TOMASH, Ya.

Vapor pressure of pure cobalt. Zhur.fiz.khim. 35 no.9:2121-2122 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.

(Cobalt) (Vapor pressure)

35956

S/126/62/013/001/017/018
E039/E535

18.1150

AUTHOR: Vintaykin, Ye. Z.

TITLE: The thermodynamic activity of chromium in nickel-chromium-aluminium alloys

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.13, no.1, 1962, 157-158

TEXT: The thermodynamic activity of chromium in the solid γ-solution of the system Ni-Cr-Al was studied by the vapour pressure method. Alloys were prepared in an alundum crucible (in a helium atmosphere) using chromium to which Cr^{51} had been added. The vapour pressure of the chromium was then measured by Knudsen's method in the temperature range 1100-1300°C for alloys containing 5.88, 18.6 and 31.8 atom % Cr with a constant ratio of $x_{Al}/x_{Ni} = 0.115$. Equations representing the temperature dependence of the vapour pressure of Cr are obtained, e.g.:

$$\lg p = -\frac{19400}{T} + 11.88 \text{ for } 5.88 \text{ at.\% Cr.}$$

From the vapour pressure data at 1200°C the thermodynamic activity

Card 1/2

The thermodynamic activity of ... S/126/62/013/001/017/018
E039/E535

of chromium was calculated. It is shown that for the alloy Ni-Cr the activity coefficient of the chromium increases with chromium content, while in alloys with aluminium added the coefficient remains constant. It is concluded that aluminium and chromium solutions in nickel must displace one another. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov TsNIIChM
(Institute of Science of Metals and Physics of Metals TsNIIChM)

SUBMITTED: July 29, 1961

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/004/139/201
A060/A101

AUTHOR: Vintaykin, Ye. Z.

TITLE: Methods of determining the vapor tension over metals and alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 92-93, abstract 4I558 ("Sb. tr. In-t metalloved. i fiz. metallov Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta chernoy metallurgii", 1959, 6, 293-305)

TEXT: The main methods of experimental determination of the thermodynamic characteristics of solid solutions are discussed in detail: the method of measurement of the vapor tension over an alloy, the method of measuring the emf, and the method of study of equilibrium of chemical reactions. It is noted that all the methods have their drawbacks and virtues, however, the method of measurement of the vapor tension is the most universal. The description is given of the method of measuring the vapor tension from the rate of evaporation or sublimation (Langmuir's method) for high-melting metals, from the effusion rates (Knudsen's method), from the "dew point", and the method of isotope exchange. It is noted that Langmuir's method possesses great sensitivity and makes it possible to measure the vapor tension of 10^{-6} mm Hg, but is not applicable to

Card 1/2

S/137/62/000/004/139/201
A060/A101

Methods of determining the vapor ...

the investigation of alloys. Knudsen's method possesses a lesser sensitivity but by means of it it is possible to study alloys, since in that case the impoverishment of the specimen surface is insignificant. The method of positive ions, possessing a high sensitivity (vapor tension measurment of 10^{-8} mm Hg) makes it possible to investigate only alkali metals. The method of determining the vapor tension from the "dew point" yields the possibility of observing the variation of the energy of the alloy with degree of short-range order, but is applicable only to systems in which one component is very volatile. The method of isotope exchange yields the possibility of eliminating the impoverishment of the alloy surface altogether. The hypothesis is announced that this last method will find the widest application in research practice. There are 40 references.

V. Ferenets

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

monochromator was tuned to a wavelength

1/3

Lyashchenko for help with the work.

ASSOCIATION: None

ACCESSION NR: AP5005269

ENCLOSURE: [illegible]

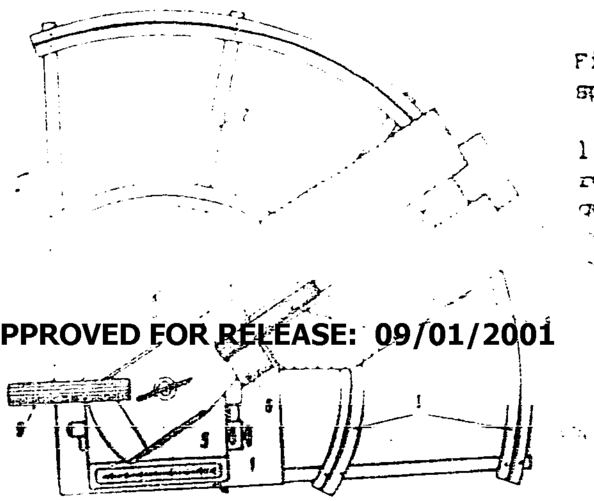

Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of analyzing spectrometer.

1 - Metal plate, 2 - channel beam, 3 - rounded rail track, 4 - counter, 5 - goniometer, 6 - frontal shield, 7 - collimator, 8 - end-window neutron counter, 9 - collimator

Card 3/3

ALTAYSKIY, I.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; CHESHKOV, A.F., kand. ekon. nauk; KALIN, A.S., kand.ekon. nauk [deceased]; BOROVSKIY, V.A., kand. ekon. nauk; AREF'YEV, T.I., kand. ekon. nauk; GLINYANYY, V.G., kand. ekon. nauk; FRAYER, S.V., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; VINTAYKIN, Z.P., kand. ekon. nauk; DUDOROV, I.T., kand. ekon. nauk; BUSAROV, N.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; LUK'YANOV, A.D., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; RAKITINA, Ye.D., red.; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Production brigades on collective and state farms] Proizvodstvennye brigady v kolkhozakh i sovkhozakh. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 374 p. (MIRA 17:1)

(Farm management)

1. VINTAIKIN, Z. P.; POZDNYAKOVA, N. P.

2. USSR (600)

4. Potatoes

7. Effectiveness of machine work in growing potatoes, Sad i og. No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

1. VINTAYKIN, Z. P., POZDNIAKOVA, N. P.

2. USSR (600)

4. Agricultural Machinery

7. Effectiveness of machine work in growing potatoes. Sad i og. no. 1, 1953.

9. *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

VINTENZON, S.I.; TRIPOL'SKAYA,R.S.; GALAYKO,R.I.

Practice of modifying cast iron with manganese. Lit.proizv. no.5: 18-19 My '55. (MLRA 8:6)

(Cast iron--Metallurgy)

Vinter

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Microbiology - General Microbiology F-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhurn - Biol. No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 68393

Author : Vinter
Title : Spore Formation in Bacteria. II. Proteolytic Enzymes in Process of Spore Formation Bacillus megatherium.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. Mikrobiol., 1956, 1, No 2, 63-69

Abstract : In the process of spore formation of cells B. megatherium, their proteolytic activity sharply declines. No inhibitors of enzymes in the medium were detected. The addition to the culture of cystein in concentration of 1 . 10^{-4} mols before the spore formation fully arrests lowering of proteolytic activity, but simultaneously disturbs the ability of cells to form spores. This very concentration of cystein does not impair the lowering of proteolytic activity of supernatant fluid taken during the period of maximal spore formation and shaken on an agitator at 27°. Author's resume.

Card 1/1 - 9 -

VINTER, A A

VINTER, A.A., akademik; BOROVOY, A.A.

Resolution of the technical council of the Ministry of Electric Power Plants dated May 8, 1957, no. 23, no the subject of specifications and norms for designing hydraulic structures. (MIRA 10:10)
Gidr.stroi. 26 no.10:19-20 O '57.

1.Zamestitel' predsedatelya Tekhnicheskogo soveta Ministerstva elektrostantskiy (for Vinter). 2.Predsedatel' gidrotekhnicheskiy sektsii Ministerstva elektrostantsiy (for Borovoy).
(Hydraulic engineering)

MALYSHEV, A.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; PATRABOLOVA, I.O., kand.biolog. nauk; UTYAKOV, P.A.; UTYAKOVA, D.P.; INYAKOVA, A.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VINTER, A.L., vrach; PROMSKAYA, K.I., red.; STEBLYANKO, T.V., tekhn.red.

[Teberda; sketches of the Teberdinskiy Preserve] Teberda; ocherki o Teberdinskom zapovednike. Stavropol', Stavropol'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. 153 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Teberdinskiy Preserve)

VINTER, A.V., akademik

Toward eletrification. Znan.sila 35 no.4:5-6 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Electrification)

VINTER, ALEKSANDR VASIL'EVICH

(1878-1958)

DECEASED

See ILC

Power Engineering

YUSHKEVICH, A.P.; VINTER, E.

Leonhard Euler's correspondence with the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg from 1741 to 1757. Trudy Inst. ist. est. i tekh. 34:428-491 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Euler, Leonhard, 1707-1783)

VINTER, A. V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5494

Vasil'yev, Mikhail Vasil'yevich, and Sergey Zakharovich Gushchev

Reportazh iz XXI veka; my zapisali rasskazy dvadtsati devyati sovetskikh uchenykh o nauke i tekhnike budushchego (Reports From the Twenty-First Century; Stories of Twenty-Nine Soviet Scientists on Science and Engineering of the Future) [Moscow] Izd-vo Sovetskaya Rossiya, 1958. 243 p. 50,000 copies printed.

Ed.: V. A. Golubkova; Tech. Ed.: G. I. Kleyeva.

PURPOSE : This book is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The book contains 27 articles (told reporters by Soviet scientists) dealing with probable future progress in physics, chemistry, electricity, metallurgy, engineering, transportation, mining, medicine, biology, agriculture, zoology, and photography. Attention is given to exploration of space, automation, automatic underground gasification of coal, use of new metals, modernization of oil fields, atomic electric stations, production of metal parts by the process of explosion, explosions

Card ~~1/7~~

Reports From the Twenty-First (Cont.) SOV/5494

in dam construction, cancer, internal longevity reserves,
machine diagnoses of illnesses, surgery vs. treatment by ultra-
sonic vibrations, mechanical heart substitutes, human body banks,
"medical engineering," enriched fodder, "superfertilizers", arti-
ficial snowfalls, agriculture vs. "mariculture", radiochemistry,
power beam vs. wire, machines doing intellectual work, "HF auto-
mobiles" (with "radio motors"), "artificial sun" (electromag-
netic rays focused above a city which cause heated molecules
to shine), future ocean ships, "railway dreadnoughts", Moscow
of the future, moving pavements, wheelless and driverless auto-
mobiles, electric cameras, the industrialization of Siberia,
use of underground heat, climate control, living on the moon,
antimatter, and photon jet. Names of the interviewed scientists
are given. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION

Mission Into the Future 5

Card ~~2/7~~

Reports From the Twenty-First (Cont.) SOV/5494

Learn to Dream [A. N. Nesmeyanov, Academician] 10

THE FUNDAMENTAL AND MOST IMPORTANT THINGS

Transformation of Elements -- the Future of Metallurgy [I. P. Bardin, Academician, Vice-President, AS USSR] 25

Mines Are Breathing Their Last [I. S. Garkusha, Director of Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut "Podzemgaz" -- All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Underground Gasification of Coal -- and N. A. Fedorov, Deputy Director for the Scientific Section] 34

Automatic Oil Field [S. I. Mironov, Academician, and M. A. Kapelyushnikov, Corresponding Member, AS USSR] 45

From the Sources [A. V. Vinter, Academician] 51

Card 3/7

VINTER, Frantisek; KOLAR, Jan

Effect of emulsion liquids on the cutting process in metal-working. Ropa a uhlie 5 no.11:340-345 N'63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav obrabecich stroju a obrabeni, Praha.

VINTER, F.

Experience in metalworking with sintered corundum. p. 199.

STROJIRENSTVI Vol. 5, no. 3, Mar. 1955

Czechoslovakia

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 7 July 1956

L 46790-66 EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(l) IJP(c) JD/DJ
ACC NR: AP6032793 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0031/66/014/003/0193/0196

38
B

AUTHOR: Vintner, Frantisek (Engineer)

ORG: VUOSO, Prague

TITLE: Influence of emulsion liquids 13 on the durability of tools and the quality of machined surfaces 14

SOURCE: Strojirenska vyroba, v. 14, no. 3, 1966, 193-196

TOPIC TAGS: metal machining, machine tool, emulsion lubricant

ABSTRACT: The article explains the basic conditions for the successful use of emulsion liquids in machining. Their use is at a maximum, and further progress can be expected in the improvement of their utilization, of the design of the machine tools and of the organization of the work. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 36,645]

SUB CODE: 11, 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.9.02: 621.892.6: 620.179.6: 620.196

DOLGOV, B.N.; VINTER, G.; KOMAROV, V.A.; KHARITONOV, N.P.;
KHUDOBIN, Yu.I.

Interaction between pentaerythritol and trialkyl silanes in the presence of some metal halides. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.12:2146-2152 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut khimii silikatov im. I.V. Grebenshchikova AN SSSR i Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

VINTER, Kurt, [Winter, K.], professor, doktor (Berlin)

Development of medical sciences in the German Democratic Republic (1945-1960). Sov.zdrav. 20 no.4:63-65 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Instituta gigiyeny pri Universitete imeni Gumbol'dta v Berline. (GERMANY, EAST—MEDICINE)

VINTER, O. [Winter, O.]

Development of the manufacture of machine tools in Czechoslovakia. Mashinostroene 11 no.4:47 Ap '62.

1. Direktor na "N.P. Naradi".

VINTER, V.

Vinter, V. Inequivalence of the cells of Bacillus megatherium during sporulation. p. 294. CESKOSLOVENSKA BIOLOGIE. Praha. Vol. 4, no. 5, May 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

Vinter, Vladimir

Sporulation of bacilli. II. Proteolytic enzymes in the sporulation of Bacillus megatherium. Vladimir Vinter (Czechoslov. Acad. Sci., Prague). *Českoslov. mikrobiol.* 1, 03-9(1956); cf. Málek: *Českoslov. biol.* 2, 323(1953).—Sporulation (I) of *B. megatherium* is characterized by a sharp decline in proteolytic activity (II) in the medium down to insignificant values. The presence of free inhibitors could not be proved. Addn. of cysteine (III) in concn. 1 × 10^{-4}*M* prior to I prevents both the fall in II and I of the cells; however, the same concn. of III is without effect at an advanced stage of I.

L. J. Urbánek

F-1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Microbiology - General Microbiology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 47868

Author : Vinter, V.
Inst : -
Title : Sporulation in Bacteria. III. Calcium Accumulation in the Cells and Reduction of the Proteolytic Activity of the Medium During Sporulation of Bacillus megatherium.

Orig Pub : Ceskoslov Mikrobiol. 1, No 4, 145-150 (1956) (in Czech with summaries in English and Russian)

Abstract : Spectrochemical analysis has shown that after sporulation the cells of B. megatherium contain a larger amount of Ca than the vegatative cells before sporulation. The medium shows a depletion in Ca content resulting in a lowering of the proteolytic activity of the medium in the course of sporulation, inasmuch as the stabilization of proteolytin enzymes requires Ca. The reduction in porteolytic activity of the medium ca be prevented by the addition of

Card 1/2

F-1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Microbiology - General Microbiology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 47868

an excess of Ca prior to sporulation.
For Part III see RZhBiol, 1957, 68393.

Card 2/2

VINTER, V.

"Sporulation of bacilli. IV. Effect of cystino and cysteine of the spore formation in Bacillus megatherium. p. 80"

P. 80 (Ceskoslovenska, Mikrobiologie, Vol. 2, no. 2, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 7, July 1958

VINTER, V.

Sporulation of bacilli. V. Inhibition of the spore formation by means of cystine in some species of the Bacillus genus.

P. 246, (Ceskoslovenska Mikrobiologie) Vol.2, no.4, July 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

VINTER, V. [illegible]

Spores of microorganisms. VIII. The synthesis of specific calcium- and cystene-containing structures in sporulating cells of bacilli. Folia microbiol 5 no.4:217-230 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Department of Microbiology, Institute of Biology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

(MICROORGANISMS)
(BACILLUS)
(CALCIUM)
(CYSTINE)

VINTER,

Spores of microorganisms. IX. Gradual development of the resistant structure of bacterial endospores. Folia microbiol 7 no.2:115-120 '62.

1. Department of General Microbiology, Institute of Microbiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 6.

(BACILLUS) (RADIATION EFFECTS exper)
(HEAT) (PYRIDINES metab)

VINTER, V.

Spores of microorganisms. X. Interference of tetracycline antibiotics with sporogenesis of bacilli. Folia microbiol. 7 no.5:275-287 '62.

1. Department of General Microbiology, Institute of Microbiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 6.

(CHLORTETRACYCLINE) (OXYTETRACYCLINE)
(TETRACYCLINE) (BACILLUS CEREUS) (BACILLUS MEGATERIUM)

VINTER, V.

Spores of microorganisms. XII. Non-participation of the preexisting sporangial cell wall in the formation of spore envelopes and the gradual synthesis of DAP-containing structures during sporogenesis of bacilli. Folia microbiol. 8 no.3:147-155 '63.

1. Department of General Microbiology, Institute of Microbiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 6.
(BACILLUS CEREUS) (PIMELIC ACID) (CARBON ISOTOPES)
(LYSINE) (PROTEIN METABOLISM)

VINTER, V.

Spores of microorganisms. XIV. Late stages of intrasporangial development of bacterial spores: their sensitivity to antibiotics. Folia microbiol. (Praha) 9 no.2:58-72 Mr'64

1. Department of General Microbiology, Institute of Microbiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 6.

ACCESSION NR: AP4042610 Z/0064/64/009/004/0238/0248

AUTHOR: Vinter, V.; Vechet, B.(Vekhot, B.)

TITLE: Spores of microorganisms. 15. The alteration of heat sensitivity and its relation to the radiation resistance of bacterial spores

SOURCE: Folia microbiologica, v. 9, no. 4, 1964, 238-248

TOPIC TAGS: radiation resistance, microbiology, bacteriology, bacterial spore, bacillus, thermal resistance, dipicolinic acid, calcium, x ray, ultraviolet ray, tetracycline, cysteine

ABSTRACT: The addition of different concentrations of cysteine or thioproline ($1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ to $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ M) to the culture at the onset of formation of Bacillus cereus prespores, that is, before commencement of dipicolinic acid synthesis, led to the death of some of the cells and injured the thermoprotection mechanism of the surviving spores. In control spores with a high dipicolinic acid content, inactivation by heating at 85C was preceded by a lag phase, while in cysteine-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042610

and thioproline-treated spores this lag phase was completely absent and the death rate of most of the spores (D-value = 17) was actually higher than the final death rate of the control spores (D-value = 33). A small proportion of the treated spores in the inhibited cultures (less than 10%) displayed almost the same heat resistance as untreated spores. The heat sensitivity of treated spores was greater than might have been anticipated from their dipicolinic acid content. Their resistance to x-rays was not reduced, but actually increased. The results are discussed with reference to the differentiation of a possible "basal" and "additional" spore thermoprotection mechanism and to differentiation of the nature of heat and radiation resistance in bacterial spores. The experimental results are presented in 5 graphs. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Department of General Microbiology, Institute of Microbiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

SUBMITTED: 29Dec63

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 039

Card 2/2

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Spores of microorganisms. Parts XVII and XVIII. Folia microbiol. 10 no.5:280-298 S '65.

1. Department of General Microbiology, Institute of Microbiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 4. Submitted July 4, 1964.

VINTER, V.; VECHET, B.

A contribution to the study of combined radiation- and heat-inactivation of bacterial spores. Folia microbiol. (Praha) 9 no.6:352-357 N '64.

1. Department of General Microbiology, Institute of Microbiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 4.

VINTER, V.V.

Furnaces - Grates

Quick replacement of damaged friction ring pins of a non-dumping chain grate, Rab. energ. 2 No. 4, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952 199x, Uncl.